

of the geological student, and in enabling him to grasp the characters and meaning of all the geographical features met with in travel at home and abroad.

Jukes's 'School Manual' is much improved in this new edition, and is well calculated for beginners really intending to work at the science, and not merely amusing themselves with peeps into nature, empty admiration of physical novelties, and easy pursuit of sensational inquiries neither useful nor lasting.

Geological Stories. By J. E. TAYLOR, F.G.S. Small 8vo, pp. 301, with many Woodcuts. Hardwicke: London, 1873.

THIS is an elementary work, intended to lead amateurs to a knowledge of geology by "a series of autobiographies, in chronological order," supposed to be related by different constituent members of the several geological formations, as granite, quartz, slate, limestone, sandstone, coal, rock-salt, jet, Purbeck marble, chalk, clay, lignite, crag, boulder, and gravel. The attempt is praiseworthy, and, excepting in some details, is well carried out. The author should be more exact as to the characters of felspar, the structure of brachiopods, and other points in natural history, and more correct in his Latin words, in his next edition, if he wishes his well-intentioned and well-directed book to fulfil its purpose in advancing geological knowledge.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Note on the Scombrocottus salmoneus of Peters, and its identity with Anoplopoma fimbria. By THEODORE GILL, M.D., Ph.D.

THE distinguished zoologist of Berlin, Dr. Wilhelm Peters, has recently published a communication on a supposed new generic type of Cataphracti from Vancouver's Island, which he has named *Scombrocottus salmoneus*. This form was regarded as possessing the highest interest, on account of a combination of characters which allied it to the Scombroids, and thus corroborated Dr. Günther's views respecting the affinity between the Cataphracti and Scombroids of Cuvier.

It was at once apparent, after a perusal of the good description, that the supposed new type was identical with the form first discovered and named by Pallas *Gadus fimbria*, and subsequently, by Dr. Ayres, *Anoplopoma merlangus*. And it was with special interest that I also recalled the fact that both its former describers had failed to perceive any resemblance to the Scombroids (they equally failed, however, in detecting the relations to the Cataphracti), and both had believed they could perceive a resemblance to the Gadoids*;

* Dr. Ayres noticed the enlarged suborbitals, but referred the genus near to *Stizostedion* (*Lucioperca*, Cuv.).